The Yellow Fever Plot. Perhaps the deepest depth of lafamy is reached in the scheme, of which we have received rumors from Bermuda, to introduce the yellow fever into the peaceful North: The plot implied such essencoived with almost universal incredulity. For the honor of the human race the people were disinclined to believe that there to plot wholesale and insidious saurder, in the ghastly form of a deadly pestilence, against an entire nation. But the recent investigations, before the authorities of Bermuda demonstrate that this scheme was really planned and partially carried out. After taking testimony in the cases the magistrates have decided to hold one of the parties, an accomplice of Blackburn, the principal, to bail for his appearance for trial before the General Amizza. The health officers opened and examined three trunks deposited by Dr. J. P. Blackburn with Edward C. Swan, and found them to be filled with clothing and bedding, for the most part filthy and splotched; and bearing marks of having been used in sick chambers. Several witnesses testify to the fact that Blackburn, after attending yellow fever patients, packed up the clothing and bedding in his trunks, at one time stenling the articles. Swan gave before the magistrates full particulars of the deposite rf the trunks at his house by Blackourn, and of the directions left as to the disposition to be made of them. He was was to keep them until Blackburn's return from America, and in the event the latter did not return, Swan was assured that he would "receive compensation for storing them from Confederate Government officers," But another witness, G. P. Black, testified that Blackburn told him that Swan was to receive \$500 for conveying the trunks to New York this present spring; but as he had some doubts of Swan's fidelity, he

The whole history of crime scarcely affords a parallel to this diabolism, and it leaves no question that the verdict of history will brand the slaveholders' rebellion as at once the most causeless, the most gigantic, and the most wicked and infamous that the world has ever seen.

with clothing heaped upon her, in order

The evidence adduced in the trial of the assassination conspirators on Thursday proves conclusively the complicity of the rebel government, including Jefferson Davis, in the plot to burn Northern cities and destroy all vessels leaving Northern ports. This war on non-combatants, upon women and cibldren, is nracially in charter with the infamous plots already uncharter with the infamous plots already un-veiled or being unveiled in other quarters, tend the rights of prisoners of war to those among which the scheme to introduce yelmost diabolical. It is part and parcel with of war. There is a great deal of feeling the hell-born malignity which has been characteristic of the whole rebellion, man-west, which sections claim to have had an iffested in such acts as the murder of the garrison of Fort Pillow, the outrages on the body of Ulric Dahlgren, the systematic reduced to skeletons by the barbarians of in starving of prisoners, and the assassina-tion of the President. In all of them we derstood that President Johnson agreed recognize the same spirit—the legitimate outgrowth of a slaveholders rebellion.—
And yet, in the face of such proofs as these, the British press insist on characterizing the Southern conduct of the war as generous and manly!

ern prisons, for the sake of the public son, robbery, murder, and crimes so base that there are neither names for them as follows: or laws against them.

Convention of Espaint Clergymen. On the 28th of the present month the American Baptist Missionary Union, the oldest of the influential missionary associations in America, will hold its annual meeting in St. Louis. It will comprise delegations from nearly every Baptist Church in the Northern States.

Before the rebellion the Southern Baptists were united in an association called the Triennial Convention. The Southern churches having been broken up by the war, all the loyal Baptists in the South will hereafter connect themselves with the American Baptist Missionary Union, Hon. Ira Harris, United States Senator from New York, is President of the above organization, and will be present at the
opening of the anniversary exercises. Seywithout explansion at New York. A

"Accuse not a servant to his master." eral other Baptist Churches, such as the rational Society, will hold their patches of the two governments have for that reason received less than their due

The Old School Presbyterian General Assembly commenced their annual session in Pitteburg on Thursday last. Some three hundred delegates were present, representing one hundred and twenty Presbyteries, and the various benevolent and religiour organizations connected with the church. The Reformed Dutch, United, and New School Presbyterian Churches were also represented. The usual opening exercises were performed and the opening sermon preached by the Rev. James Wood, D. D., Moderator of the last conference.

"At Duboque, Iows, on Easter Sunday, the Right Rev. Bishop Smith addressed the congregation, in the Roman Catholic Cathedral, in a feeling manner, in regard

fax, Lieut. Gov. Bross, of Hilmois; Samuel
Bowles, of the Springfield (Messle Ecpus.

See and A. D. Richardson resident for
See and Friday for
Sharowarland trip to California, which our
Baurdssed Fresident had commissioned Mr.

Burdssed Fresident had commissioned Mr.

Temains of ten thousand gallant soldiers.

The enterprise of its innaturation.

General Lee will not return to his old love of all beneath the circuit of the sun who hate tyranny, alayery, and wrong.

And leaving behind him a record that shows how honesty and principle lifted

Personage May, 1965.

General Franz Sigal announces in the me Wecker, of May 16th, that he has become the editor and co-proprietor of that paper. The Wecker was established in 1851, and has ever since unwaveringly fought for the principles of the anti-slavery party. It was for many years the only anti-slavery daily paper of Maryland, and it has always enjoyed the reputation of belonging among the best-conducted and most spirited treaman papers of the Union. This reputation, we feel sure, will not only he maintained, but increased under its

present editor. THE New York Evening Post suggests that the returning soldiers be allowed to could be demons in human shape so foul as carry their muskets until they are mustered out. It says that the idea of marching home unarmed, as though they had not shown themselves worthy to bear arms, will strike the men as disgraceful, and that the Government can with very slight trouble allow this favor to the men. The suggestion deserves to he heeded.

Washington Icems. We clip the following from specia Washington dispatches to Cincinnati papers of Thursday and New York papers of Wednesday:

TAID ON GENERAL GRANT'S HORSES. General Grant being down to the War Department this evening, a man appeared at his house with an order from him for his two most valuable horses, the Jeff Davis pony and the choice bay trotter, but some suspicion arising the herses were not delivered. The man thereupon went away, leaving the order, which proved to be a forgery,

The charges in the case of Garnet, re-cently appointed Assessor for Virginia, will be thoroughly sifted by Secretary McCulloch before he is permitted to act

JEFF. DAVIS. There is no truth in the report that Jeff. Davis will be tried immediately upon his serival, nor that he will be tried by a Military Commission or Court Martial. I state upon high authority that Davis will first be tried for high treason before a civil court, and the Government will tak a reas-onable time for the preparation of the case THE ANTECEDENTS OF THE CONSPIRATORS

(Blackburn) might change his mind, and direct him to deliver them to the witness, who was to send them to Halifax. Another witness, Frederick Buckstaff, swears that Swan informed him that the clothes were infected with yellow fever, and that he re-O'LAUGHLIN AND ARNOLD. pested to witness "a conversation he had with Dr. Blackburn, and which was to the effect that the clothing in the trunks came from yellow fever patients, and that they were intended to be sent to New York or Philadelphia, and it may have been to both places." There is evidence that Blackburn nearly smothered a yellow fever patient with clothing heaped upon her, in order

Arnold, whose full name is Samuel A.
Arnold, is a son of Baker Arnold, who that he might infect them, and that he afterwards carefully packed them away in a keeps, or formerly kept, an establishment in Baltimore. The father has been known as a pronounced strong Union man. Young Arnold, the prisoner, was in the rebel army, but returned home, and took the oath of allegiance.

MONEY ORDER OFFICES. So successfully does the money order office work that it is to be greatly enlarged. One hundred and thirty-nine offices were established on the 1st of November last. On the lat of June 280 more will be established. The amount of money orders is sued last quarter was \$588,462 24, on which Government receives about \$5,000. There are about \$40,000 constantly, lying in the hands of postmasters, subject to

A CONGRESSIONAL PROTEST. A delegation of Congressmen, with the Hon. James M. Ashley at their head, call-ed on the President tc-day for the purpose Hon. James M. Ashley at their head, called on the President to-day for the purpose of processing against any season on the part of the Government, which shall extend the rights of prisoners of war to those officers and privates in the late rebel service who have consented to the murder and starvation of our men when prisoners of war. There is a great deal of feeling and cannot change." It may not be generally known that his door.

A Change of Tone-The London Times on President Johnson. The London Times, of May 5th, says The two men most responsible for these the reception of Sir Frederick Bruce by infamies, Jefferson Davis and Robert E. President Johnson augurs well for the fu-Les are now in our hands. In behalf of ture relations of the two countries. It was justice, in the name of the twelve thousand union soldiers starved to death in Southcordial expressions on both sides which dimake him and his family and his friends." vested it of formality and justified its being peace and the security of the future, let ragarded as a fresh earnest of amity. The these men be brought to justice. To per- Times says the language of the President mit them to go unscathed would be to put | was pacific and state-manlike, and Amera premium, not only on treason, but on ar | icans may feel sure it will meet with a response in England. The article concludes

is best forgotten. The truth is that many of those sayings which have given most pain to the English or American public ought never to have been repeated beyond the audience to which they were originally addressed, still less to have been telegraphed in a mutilated form, without their context, to those who would least reliah it. Great as the advantages of modern publicity are, it has some drawbacks, and one of them is the universal currency which it gives to a hasty expression,-Everything that an American Min-ister or General may say to a bolstarous crowd of patriotic serenaders happened to come in he said, "Mr. resches our ears with cruel precision of has just been here attacking one of my detail, every loose idea of an English Cabinet, but I stopped him with this text," without explanation at New York. A "Accuse not a servant to his master." place. Over six hundred clergymen will be present, and a great many lay delegates. The occasion will be one of great loss course of events which carried President Lincoln with it, and of which President Lincoln with its passive which carried President Lincoln with it, and of which President Lincoln with its passive which carried President Lincoln with its passive which was a second with the passive which we could not a second with the passive which was a second with the passive which we could not with the passive which we can be passive which we could not with the passive which we can be passive which we can be passive which with the passive which we can be passive which we car instrument, has deeply influenced the views of European observers. Upon the whole, however, we have no reason to be sainamed of the tone in which Lord Russainamed of the tone in which Lord Russainamed of the correspondence, and on our country's altar. But, after all these continues are the continues and the continues are the continues and the continues are the continues ashamed of the tone in which Lord and on our country's altar. But, after an eness no resson to complain of that in which costly sacrifies had been offered, and the end seamed aimost at hand, a costlier sacrifies and to be made, and from the high-Mr. Seward has represented the interests of America on trying and critical occasions. We earnestly trust that a like dignity and courtesy may continue to characterize all communications between the two govern-ments, and as for what "Historicus" calls "idle words of prvocation employed by ir-responsible persons," let us take his wise advice, and suffer them to be buried in the

grave of President L nooln. The editor of the Eric Disputch has been visiting Cleveland, and seems to like it

This is what he says about it: For the first time we visited the "Forest

The Montphie Argus has releable into the laster goodel and more wireldy man a resulted that the robet times are an arranged to a resulted the resulted property of the resulted to the resulte

ABRAHAR LINCOLN.

Shuyler Colfax's Person I Recoller thurs of our Murdered President prom the eloquent eulogy on Abraham Line win, delivered by Schuyler Colfax at Bryan Hall, Chicago, on the 30th ult, we make the following extracts:

Being at City Point after the evacuation of Richmond, he determined to go thither, not from Idle curiosity, but to see if he could not do something to stop the effusion of blood and hasten the peace for which he longed. The ever watchful Secretary of War, hearing of it, implored him by telegraph not to go, and warned him that some lurking assassin might take his life. But, armed with his good intentions—alas, how feeble a shield they proved against the death-blow afterwards—he went, walked fearlessly and carelessly through the streetfearlessly and carelessly through the streets; met and conferred with a rebel leader who had remained there, and when he returned to City Point, telegraphed to his faithful triend and constitutional advisor, who till then had feared, as we all did at that time, for his life—"I received your dispatch last night, went to blohmond this morning, and have just returned. ARRAHAM LIN-COLN." When I told him, on that last cols. When I took aim, on that has night, how uneasy all had been at his going, he replied pleasantly and with a smile, (I quote his exact words): "Why, if any one else had been President and gone to Richmond, I would have been alarmed too; but I was not seared about myself a bit." If any of you have ever been at Washington, you will remember the foot-path lined and embowered with trees,

leading from the back door of the War Department to the White House. One night, and but recently too, when, in One night, and but recently too, when, in his anxiety for news from the army, he had been with the Secretary in the telegraph office of the Department, he was about starting home at a late hour by this short route. Mr. Stanton stopped him and said, "I on ought not to go that way; it is dangerous for you even in the day-time, but worse at night." Mr. L'incoln replied, "I don't believe there's any danger there, day or night." Mr. Stanton responded solemnly, "Well, Mr. President, you shall not he killed raturning that dark way from my Department while I am in it; you must let me take you round by the avenue in my carriage." And Mr. Lincoln, joking the Secretary on his imperious military orders and his needless slarm on coin, joining the Secretary on his imperious military orders and his needless slarm on his account, as he called it, entered his carriage and was driven by the well-lighted avenue to the White House.

And thus he walked through unseen dangers without "the dread of death;" his warm heart so full of good will even to his enemies, that he could not imagine there was any one base enough to slay him; and the death-dealing bullet was sped to its mark in a theatre, where, but ittle over an hour before, he had been welcomed as he entered, by a crowded au-dience rising, and with cheers and waving of handkerchiefs, honoring him with an ovation of which any one might well be proud.

Signing that immortal proclamation which made him the Liberator of America, on the afternoon of January 1st, 1863, after hours of New Year's hand shaking, he said to me and other friends that night-"The signature looks a little tremulous, for my band was tired, but my resolution was firm. I told them in September, if they did not return to their allegiance and cease murdering our soldiers, I would strike at this pil-lar of their strength. And now the promise shall be kept; and not one word of it will I over recalt." And the promise was kept, and every word of it has stood. Thank God, when sisvery and treason benumbed that hand in death they could not dearroy that noble instrument to which the hand had given a life that shall never die. A great writer said that when Wilberforce ood at the bar of God, he held in his hand the broken shackles which on earth bad bound hundreds of thousands of his fellow men. But when baffled treeson hurried Abraham Linco n into the presence of his Maker, he bore with him the manacles of tour millions whom he had made free; fet-ters that no power on God's footstool is

strong enough to place again on their enranchised limbs. No man, in our ers, clothed with such not be generally known that his door-keepers had standing orders from him that no matter how great might be the throng, if other senators and Representatives had to wait, or to be turned away without an audience, he must see before the day closed every messenger who came to him with a petition for the saving of life. One night in February I left all other business to ask him to respite the son of a constitu-ent, who was sentenced to be shot, at Davenport, for desertion. He beard the story with his usual patience, though he was wearied out with incessant calls, and anxious for rest, and then replied : "Some of our Generals complain that I impair discipline and subordination in the army, by my perdons and respites, but it makes me rest. ', after a hard day's work, if I can find some good excuse for saving a man's life, and I go to bed happy to think

And with a happy smile beaming over that care-furrowed face, he signed that name that saved that life.

One morning, over two years ago, calling upon him on business, I found him looking more than usually pale and careworn, and inquired the reason. He replied, with the ton, changes men as well as things, is ever busy in erasing the records of past animosities, and a banelicent natural law works a perpetual amnesty of that which is best forgotten. The truth is that the previous night, which had not yet been get, he exclaimed, "How willingly would 1 exchange places to-day with the soldier who sie pa on the ground in the Army of

the Potomac."

The Bible was always in his reception room. I have doubted the report that he read an hour in it every day, for he often came direct from his bed to his reception room, so anxious was he to accommodate members who had important business, and it would sometimes be two or three hours before he would playfully say to some friend whose turn had come, "Won't you stay here till I get some breakfast?" But he must have read the Bible considerably. for he often quoted it. One day that I and he read from the Proverbs a text I had

But that one, how dear to all our hearts, how priceless in its worth, how transpaand spotless its purity of character. In the flery trial to which the nation has been subjected we have given of the bravest and the best of the land. The South is billowed with the graves where sleep the patriot martyrs of Constitutional licerty till the resurrection morn. The vacant chair at the table of thousands upon thousands tells of those who, inspired by the sublimest spirit of self-sacrifice, have died that the Republic might survive. Goldan rifice had to be made, and from the high-est place in all the land the victim came. Siaughtered at the moment of victory, the blow was too late to rob him of the grand place he has won for himself in history.

place no mas won for aimself in nistory.

We know him now. All parrow jealousies
Are sient. And we see him as he mored,
Fow modest, hindly, all compassionato, wise,
With what sublime repression for himself,
And in west inlife and how kenderly.
Whose glory was redressing human wrong;
Not making his high place the lawless perch
of winged ambitions, are wantage ground
Of pensure. But through all the tract of yours.
Wearing the white flower of a blameless life.

Mandard coolings have he had been all the

Murdered, coffined, buried, he will live City," en Wednesday. Why the "forest" not born to die; live as the Father of the assassing for this some cowardly Copperhad set file to the Bishop's stable, destroying his horses, carriage, &c.

A party of five centlemen, consisting of General J. A. Gardeld, Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Licut. Gov. Bross, of Illinois; Samual Bowles, of the Springfield (Misself Republicant, and A. D. Richardson of Priday for General Lee will not return to his old Vock Fribens, left Chicago on Friday for the party of the same time, of course, deeper the discussion of the sun who hate tyranny, slavery and wrong.

him, self-made as he was, from the hum-blest ranks of the people to the noblest sta-tion on the globe, and a name that shall Deafness, Gatarrh, brighten under the eye of posterity as the

ages roll by.
"From the top of Fame's ladder he slepped to the Senator Sherman, on President Lin-Being at City Point after the evacuation Senator Sherman delivered an eloquent ulogy on President L'ncoln in Mansfield, on Saturday, May 6th. We extract two

> You ask me to pronounce his eulogy. Fellow-citizens, his eulogy is in the history of our time. Poetry will perpetuate it. The songs of our country will impress it upon the minds of young and old; but—more im-perishable than all—four millions of human beings will transmit to their remotest pos-terity the name of the man who gave them liberty. I may now recall a few of the in-cidents of his life, but after we are all gathered into the church yard, prowded off into forgetfulness and oblivion by the generation now pressing upon our footsteps, his eulogy will be echoed and re-schoed by the genius and learning of untold genera-tions. After all the bitterness of party strife shall have sunk into the grave; when the rebellion will be regarded by all mankind as the great crime against civili-zation, his name will be remembered as the

> instrument of Almighty God to lead chosen people through the storms and perils of expiation for a great national sin. When the links of the great chain of events, through which we are passing, will no longer be obscured by temporary pas-sions, mankind will perceive how wonder-fully the character of Abraham Lincoln was moulded by early trials; by peculiar traits of head and heart; by a mixture of gentleness and tenacity, for the great part he was to play in our National Drama. Parhape, then, that which is now obscure to us—why, when he was in view of the chosen land of peace, he was suddenly taken from us by the hand of violence— will be made plain by the course of even is, Now we can only how in reverential submission to the Divine Decree, and seek from the lesson of our calamity some light to guide us in the future.
>
> We who survive him have duties to

perform, which his death makes more im-

perative. The many atrocities evolved by

the war, and crowned by his assessination,

speak to us trumpet tongued. We cannot, with just regard for future national security, close the last stages of this rebellion without stamping it with infamy. The dead bodies of our slaughtered heroes, the wails of widows and the cry of orphans, demand that all these sacrifices shall not be made in vain. The burden of debt resting upon the labor of our people for a generation to come, demands security against future rebellions. The piteous cry of millions of slaves, who never lost an opportunity to aid us in our need, demand that we fulfill our promise to wish New York for that purpose, and who them. Now, mercy is weakness and jus-tice is strength. I do not now demand vengeance over the dead body of our mur-dered President, but I do demand that all he has promised shall be made good; that before amnesty is proclaimed, the rebel flag and the rebel uniform shall be a badge of disgrace. And here is the crowning lesson of the war. All the malignant passions of the rebel turn upon them and rend them. They commenced the war to enforce the doctrine of secession, and now the bond. They commenced it to perpetuate the despotism of slavery, and now their slaves are free, and they are disfranchised. Their haughty aristocracy sneered at the early life and homely manners of Abra-

ful to them.

They mobbed and spit upon Andrew Johnson at Lynchburgh, and now they must submit to such terms as he grants them. South Carolina led off in this drama of Death, and she has been visited by destruction. The lessons taught to the infamous Booth at the execution of John Brown, made him the assessin of the President, and that crime closed the gate of mercy to his teachers. All their early victories have only prolonged the war to complete their ruin. So striking a manifestation of Divine Providence in the atfaire of man must excite the serious reflections of mankind, and it exaits the high position attained by Mr. Lincoln that he

ham Lincoln, and now they deplore his

death, because he would have been merci-

future. "Our Canadian Consins." CLEVELAND, May 18, 1865. Your issue of yesterday morning contains an article over the initials "J. J. W." purporting to be an answer to my remarks

"J J. W.'s" championship of "truth, justice

apon "Our Canadian Cousins."

and liberality" has unintentionally, of course, led him into an error very prevalent among his countrymen, namely, a propensity to mistake personalities for arguments; therefore, his style is elaborately adorned with such courteous spithets and phrases as "absurd," "deplorable and inexcusable ignorance," "willful falsehood," and false in every sense." I thank "J. J. W. for gratuitously furnishing such exceedingly apt illustrations, not only of my previly apt illustrations, not only of my previously expressed conclusions, but of Canadian spirit, politeness and good breeding. At the present day it is fair to presume that the judiciary of a country are selected on account of their learning, purity and manifest ability—to expaund "the perfection of reason," and also that they are, therefore good representatives of the standtherefore, good representatives of the stand-ard of intelligence and integrity which generally prevail among the people. No explanation of the conduct of the judge by whom the St. Albana raiders were acquitted, is possible, except upon the hypothesis of corruption or ignorance; especially, too, as there was nothing in the question before him which could possibly appeal to any local or partisan feelings, or in any way interfere with its impartial inves-

Yet his decision, carried out with alscrity by the Sheriff, was not merely a direct ap-proval of the most atrocious crimes against numanity, known to the law, but also a positive promise of judicial protection-if not encouragement-to the villains of the country to organize for their systematic continuance. Again why was it necessary, when these robbers were removed to another part of the province, by an erder from the Governor—who is supposed to be an honest man—to escort them with he an nonest man—to take the first man and the core and people of Lower Canada were in unison with those of the judge who had discharged the criminals? Of course they

were; and this precaution was required to guard against a rescue.

Then what has been the course of the newspapers in a country consistently adproduced any permanent improvement, recate the same set of opinions, it is a produced any permanent improvement, and in the few instances in which temporary natural as well as logical consequent to presume that they are the just reflectors of the ideas and sentiments of a majority of the people. Four fifths of the news-papers published in Canada are—or were quite recently—avowed opponents of the restoration of the Union, and indefatigable in alding, abetting and encouraging

press and the people industriously advo-oating and giving practical effect to procisely the same principle of hostility to fr astitutions which distinguished the ance ators of the present generation.

I may, therefore, re-affirm the trutt ful-nass not only of my recent description of Canadian Mess, past and present, bu', also repeat with emphasis "that the I Juited

INLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR! AT RE-T DUCKE PRICES. 5,500 bhis trest ground and White Wheat, at itable for family on hakers for mile at War house, 197 Merwin at. Grocymen, Bakers and others in want will co neuth fected.

The prices of the first f

impressive and powerful paragraphs there-

DR. LIGHTHILL

Ho. 34St. Marks Place, New York City,

Will commence his engagement!

AT CLEVELAND, RUSSELL'S FOR-EST CITY HOUSE. from MONDAY, May 15th, until SAT-URDAY, May 20th.

AT THE UNION HOUSE, Youngstown, Mahoning County, Ohio, from MONDAY, May 22, until FRIDAY May 26th, 1865.

can not be successfully treated except after a personal examination. His practice has been so aucoessful that he has repeated his visits to Cleveland several times. Still he finds that it is almost as difficult for some parties desiring his service, to visit him at Cleveland, that in compliance with the requests of many citizens, he has concented, before returning to Europe, to visit several central points in Northern Onio, making Cleveland his headquarters so that all who desire can consult him.

For the past twelve years Dr. Lighthiil

has paid exclusive attention to the treat-ment of desfness and estarrh in its various forms. He has practiced in New York, and other principal Eastern cities, where, until a few months past, he was associated with his cousin, Dr. E. B. Lighthill, and, together, they have acquired a standing which has earned for the "Lighthill Institute' its present great reputation.

From the Rev. B. T. Welch, formerly Pastor of the Pearl Street Baptist Church, Albany, Non-Vari

From the Rec. B. T. Welch, formerly Pastor of the Pearl Street Beptist Church, Albany, New Fork.

Da. Lighther L. Dear Sir: Allow me to express my grateful thanks for the skill and kind stiention rendered to my daughter, whose exts have been badly affected for many years, and for some months past has been searly deprived of hearing. The loss of this important sense is certainly a sad deprivation, painfully embarrassing, and to a degree known only to those who have experienced it. If, therefore, there he a verprienced it. If, therefore, there he a verprienced it. If, therefore, there he a remedy for this great evil, the cause of humanity obviously requires that it should be universally disseminated. I feel it my duty, therefore, and it affords me much pleasure, to give my testimony to the happy effects of your treatment and remedies. My daughter has suffered from deafness aince early childhood. The left ear has been badly diseased. The right ear, also, for several years, was seriously affected, and the disease apparently increasing. It was with extreme difficulty that she could participate in the conversation of her in your care. Your treatment, under the plus my attention was directed to your advertisement, and I was induced to place her in your care. Your treatment under the plus my attention was directed to your advertisement, and I was induced to place her in your care. Your treatment under the purity of the serious comments and the sease apparently increasing. It was with extreme difficulty that she could participate in the conversation of her injudy of your advertisement, and I was induced to your advertisement, and I was induced to place her in your care. Your treatment under the purity of the serious comments and the conversation of her injudy of your selection. We know the firm in question to her to great efficit the first the conversation of her hearing. It was with extreme difficulty that she could participate in the conversation of her injudy of your selection to be very to price be an always has a f her in your care. Your treatment, under favor of a kind Providence, has been successful. Her hearing, so far as I can judge, appears to be perfectly restored. Whether this restoration is permanent is a question time alone can determine, but present results are certainly very gratifying.

I am, dear sir, Truly and gratefully yours, B. T. WRLCH, D. D.

From Rev. Fred. S. Jewell, Professor of the State Normal School, Albany, N. Y. Dr. Laumernitt.-Dear Sir : Under date f March 14 I sent you a careful statement of my case, my former treatment, my fail-ure to obtain relief in that direction, my resort to your treatment and its beneficial

I have been, from the winter of the year 1844, subject to violent periodical attacks of materia, marked by febrile symptoms, violent inflammation of the lining membranes of the cavities of the head, accompanied in the first stages by a watery discharge from the nose, subsequently becom-ing acrid and yellow, and towards the close of the attack purient and bloody. These attacks produced a most distressing species of headache, occurring periodically each day for a period varying from one to three weeks, sometimes so violent as to incapacitate me for business, and confine me to my bed. At times the attendant inflam mation would extend to the teeth, producing toothache, or to the throat, occasion-ing houseness and partial loss of woise; and twice within the last few years it has

so affected the right eye as to confine me for weeks to a darkened room. had tried medicines and applications of various kinds; snuffs and other catarrhal preparations of .tome half a dozen kinds; applications to the head of exurphor, ginger and hot lomentation of different kinds and in connection with these the usual emetics and cathartics employed to induce pense of so much strength as to leave me greatly exhausted. Under these circumstances I was led, though with some re-luctance, from the supposed incursibility of the disease, to make a trial of your treatment. I found it soon beyond even my hopes, reaching the disease as it had never been reached before, and allevisting its Here then we behold the judiciary, the symptoms to an extent which I had suppose and the people industriously advegave you my former certificate, while I did not feel assured of a complete cure, I had obtained a material relief which amply repaid me for my trial of you treatment, and which satisfied me that that treatment was as effective as it was simple and philo-sorbined. A substantial except them you sophical. A substantial escape from my old attacks of catarri, for the almost un-States might possibly object to ann axation in view of the present sad condition of public morals in Canada."

Yours, for impartial "justice and liberality,

On the present sad condition of public morals in Canada."

Yours, for impartial "justice and liberality,

On the simost unprecedented period of nearly half a year, and that in spite of severe attacks of illness, which would have formerly rendered said an occurrence inevitable, was, to me, proof of an important success. It is now six months since I sent you that statement and while it is a released to the present for the aimost unprecedented period of nearly half a year. Mr. Seward's mouth, they say, will be and while it is unpleasant for me to appear thus constantly, and in this guise, before again. If it has a twist in at his words again. If it has a twist in it, his words ple justice to yourself and to those who may be suffering as I was to add that I sm not only as fully satisfied as to the utility and ethically of your treatment of catarrh as I was it months ago, but I am to the halief that if there is such a

> Prof. State Normal School. GARDNER, EUST 8 (). ALBERT, M.Y. Sept. 1, 1864. ap28

Ohio State Asylum for Idlets.

BY ACT OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY COLUMBUS, OUIO, May 12, 1868 DY ACT OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this, passed Murch —, 1861, the sum of twenty five thousand dollars was appropriate for the pu poss of purchasing a site and srecting brild inga for the use of the Institution, and by the act of April, ited, an additional sum of first thousand do lars was appropriated for same purpose; and by the same acts the frustees were authorized to "to crive by gift a twact of fined suitable for a rits for said asytum, and in such locality in the State, considering health all creations, benefity of access, and cost of hard and building instartist, at such Trustees shall fined most desirable and best suited for the purposes of said institution."

The said Trustees are, al. a, by the act organizing the Institution passed a print T. 1817, and by joint resolution agroes to on the lift day of May, 1861, authorized to receive and hold land, mosey, or but ding materials for the benefit of said assistinction.

but ding materials for the bound of said anaturation.

The Trustees invite attention to the foregoing
act on of the General Assembly, and would be hapby to recurs any propositions which beneroless
todividuals or corporate authorities may feel disposed to make for donations therein specified, or,
for sain of land for a site soriable for stid Institution. Not less than thirty acres will be accepted
as a site, unless more can be purchased adjoining
at fair rates

Propositions for donations or sale of land for a
site to be directed to the Trustees, care of G. A.
Dearse, M. L., Say't of the Cho Said. Asylum for
Idiots, Columbus, Ohio, and made previous to the
15th day of June next.

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ay street Plans and specifications may be seen and blank OFFICE OF WATERWORKS, }

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The Board of Trustees invite the sufmission of bids, restring the right to accept or shell ne any address for the Fight of the sufmission of the right to accept or shell ne any address for the Fight of the right to accept or shell ne any address for the Fight of the sent to day.

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CLAVELOR MARKWOODS, CLAVENORS, MARKWOODS, CLAVELOR, MARKEDS, Feeled proposals, "Kndared proposals for River pips," will be received at the office of Water Works (Council Hall Belishing) for a wrongstirum

The Board of Trustees levile the submission of bids, reserving the right to a copt or define any cr all the bids received.

By order of the Board.

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Freposals will be received at the offers of the City Orth Anginese until 2 o'clock F M, the middly of May for grading Ban and Will streets. Plans and specifications may be seen and hinar proposals obtained at said En. inver's office.

The B ard of City impresements builts the submission of b d. reserving the right to accopt a resist to comply the oil part of the B ard.

JOHN W. CAMP, MARY CORBIT, Orthit size her by fortified that on the 6th day of april to see her by fortified that on the 6th day of the B ard of the right to accopt a resistant manner in said will, and for such other rolled to answer said specific on or before the lith day of June 1805.

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